

the case under consideration, the latitude of change and amendment was incomparably greater than that claimed by the legislature in the supplement to the Union Bank Charter. In the latter case, only a few alterations in the details were made, and, if we except the making of the State a holder, there was no important amendment. But in the former it would have been perfectly competent, according to Mr. Tucker and his Anti-bond brethren, for the Legislature to set aside entirely the construction of the rail roads mentioned in the bill, and to devote the money to the construction of other rail roads, or the cleaning out of rivers in a totally different part of the State. Yet it is easy to conceive that the people of the Eastern counties might be induced to vote for the bill on its second passage, solely on account of the promise held out of a great rail road running from Mississippi City to Pontotoc, through the very heart of their country.

We could pursue this subject farther, but we deem it useless. The gross and shameless inconsistency of the gentleman who is ironically called "Constitutional Tucker," is too apparent to require comment.

MISSISSIPPI CREOLE.

M. N. PREWETT, Editor.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1841.

TO CANDIDATES.

Hereafter Candidates for county Office will be entitled to a copy of the Creole, one year, and the announcement of their names, for \$10.

TO THE PLANTERS

If from this governing class of the community we could obtain an adequate support, we would devote a portion of each number of the Creole to agricultural subjects; not that we possess any great knowledge in this line, ourselves, but we would bring to our aid the ability of some cotemporaries, and ask contribution of many in this section, who are able to impart important information on the subject. Stock raising is coming into notice rapidly in Mississippi, and Madison county is behind none of her sisters.

It will be recollected Madison in 1839, made more corn and hogs than any county in the State; and not being particularly fond of politics, and wishing to make our paper as generally useful as circumstances will admit, we invoke the aid of the farmers to carry out this project.

This article will be left in our columns a few weeks, till we ascertain whether or not this support will be granted.

A BARBECUE

To which the public is invited, takes place to-day at Livingston.

DROUGHT.

We hear the most distressing accounts from every section of the State in relation to the drought, and the shortness of crops, both of corn and cotton, caused thereby. The north, east, south and west have suffered immensely, and for the interior we can speak, ourselves. Many crops of corn in this county have been completely burnt up, and some that has reached good size in stock, has borne no ears. The cotton generally is extremely small, and much land that has in former seasons produced excellent cotton, has this year refused to yield half that it would, had one or two refreshing rains fallen upon it six weeks or two months ago. We think there has been but one rain in this place for more than three months. More than a half crop of either corn or cotton cannot be expected in this county. From some parts of Louisiana we hear the same complaint, and it is reasonable to calculate the yield will fall considerably short of what it was last season.

THE VETO.

Mr. Tyler has vetoed Mr. Clay's Fiscal Bank Bill, which passed the Senate by a majority of one and the House by a majority of thirty-one. In doing this he has forfeited the favor of the whig party throughout the Union; for although a few of that party may not be entirely favorable to a United States Bank, they renounce him for not having conformed to what he had every reason to believe was the will of the people; for not fulfilling the expectations created by his first message. This high handed measure renders Mr. Tyler obnoxious to the charge of treachery to the party, and there are many who do not hesitate to make it. He may talk as much as he pleases about 25 years opposition to a bank, but he cannot convince the people that he ever evinced any opposition, which did not leave ample reason to think it could be overcome, by the exclusion of some, and the insertion of certain other provisions. His opposition never

has been of that uncompromising cast which some deem the veto message to be, (it is so strangely written and connected that there is great diversity of opinion, as to whether or not Mr. Tyler objects, on the ground of unconstitutionality.)—If he had really the objections to a United States Bank which he has given in his veto message, why did he not mention them in his first message. He there intimates (it is hardly intimation, he gives no decisive opinion about anything) a willingness to do whatever the immediate representatives of the people should say. If, in his message to the Extra Session, he had promulgated the views contained in the veto message, all the expense of the Extra Session might have been saved; as might the wear and tear of the intellects of our national giants, and the anxious, most unpleasant suspense in which the whole people have been kept, might have been avoided. But with a want of decision and firmness evinced in every part of his message to the Extra Session, he has deserted the people, and put himself under the control of Mr. Rives, Mr. Wise, Mr. Gilmer, and the Globe newspaper, thus proving the adage that "birds of a feather will flock together," and also that neither Virginia, her politics nor her politicians will do.

The above is the views we take of Mr. Tyler if we understand properly his message. We think his veto is unpromising; others think differently. If he is opposed to every description of a United States Bank which belief is warranted by a portion of his message, he is a traitor. If however it is the case that he objects to only two points in the charter, in relation to discounts, and the establishment of branches, we cannot view him in that light. We sometime before the arrival of the veto message, thought he would return it with some objections which could be surmounted; but the view we take of it, in opposition to many, is that he will sign no bill of the kind.—Our reading of it makes it appear he would lug in a constitutional objection; though it is not inferable by all.

If our version of his message is correct, we wish Mr. Tyler long life, happiness, and desertion by the entire whig party, that for twelve years has been struggling, lion-like, to disenthral the country from Jackson and Van Buren bondage.

Messrs. Shattuck and Tucker spoke at Thomastown, Leake county, three days since, and "old Tallabola" proved himself, we are informed by members of both parties, as unfit for Governor or competition with Judge Shattuck, as we have ever thought he was.

We received yesterday morning a Vicksburg Whig of August 3d. We never get it, less than four days old, owing to its "coming out" one or two hours after the departure of the cars.—By this means, it is detained in Vicksburg and Jackson for two mails after its publication. We are unfortunate people in the interior.

Interesting to Anti-Bondmen.

We find the following in the Cincinnati Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. We recommend it (particularly the extract from the New York Correspondence of the National Intelligencer,) to the consideration of anti-bondmen, and particularly, those of them who think the bond question should be referred to the Judiciary. The Courts of Chancery and of Errors of the State of New York, surely furnish some authority, which might at least throw some light on the question which is at present agitating the State. Read:

The N. York papers state that large tea sales have been made since the news from China, and that the prices have considerably decreased. The interest of \$100,000 of Illinois stock, redeemable in 1861, remains unpaid in consequence of some dispute between the Illinois Commissioner and the parties holding the stock as to who shall pay the interest. The interest on the Arkansas stock remains unpaid, in consequence of the non-acceptance of drafts for that purpose by the North American Trust Company. The interest on the Indiana stocks has not yet been paid.

The New York correspondent, of the National Intelligencer, thus rebukes the thief-like reasoning of the notorious Governor McNutt, of Mississippi in relation to the faith of the State when pledged upon loan:

"The 'repal doctrine' as to paying off State stocks, set up by the Governor of Mississippi, has already, in principle, been decided in our court of chancery, and is affirmed by the court of errors, set up the irregular or unlawful act of its own agents. The Erie Railroad Company in this State is loaned the State credit, with the restriction not to sell the stocks under par. The company virtually become the purchasers of the stock at par, and put up with the loss between that and the market price, but nobody here dreams that the State is not liable.

MR. FREEMAN.

When Mr. Freeman gave as the reason he did not make a speech here, agreeably to appointment of himself and Dr. Gwin, that he had a sore throat, we were inclined, with natural credulity, to believe him; but when we discovered he had waited here a day or so, and then gone to Camden in the upper end of the county where he had no appointment, and made a speech, instead of going on to Benton with Judge Hughes where he did have an appointment, we were disposed to think the gentleman guilty of a dishonorable back-out. Where Judge Hughes is he has a sore throat, where Judge Hughes is not, he can talk for half a day without argument, and substitute therefor his very beautiful and classical anecdotes and allusions, about "milkling Brindle" in allusion to the Union Bank, and "Tickle me, Willy, do, do, do, You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

An allusion to the management of that institution.

Such things are absolutely disgusting, and if the people allow them to take the place of arguments, and divert their minds from the main points in the question, they are bigger fools than we think they are, or even than the man who attempt such things upon them. We learn from various sources that Mr. F. proved in his speech at Camden that he possessed no power to argue, that his speech like all he does make (we understand he makes the same one every where) was nothing but words, words, words, and such words as we have quoted above. The assertion of this gentleman that whoever said the two parties, bond and anti-bond, are the whig and locofoco parties, deserved a coat of tar and feathers, might procure for the individual, some day or another a full suit of this adhesive material. We do not think he has been in the State long enough, or knows the people well enough to make such remarks, and we can assure him they do not pass unnoticed. For an itinerant office beggar like himself to deny in such style, a proposition which proves its own truth, is to say the least of it a breach of politeness, and a violation of that confidence, which the locofoco party in this State so indiscriminately repose in every interloper, possessed of "impudence and ignorance."

JUDGE SHATTUCK.

We receive the most cheering accounts from the northern part of the State. It is certain that anti-bondism cannot flourish in that region. Wherever Judge Shattuck has been, he has produced a wonderful effect, and proven himself a much more adroit and talented debator than the anti-bondmen took him for. We are informed he makes a speech which to the unprejudiced and candid is bound to carry conviction; and having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the various points involved in the bond question he handles that subject ably. No locofoco in the State can bear any comparison to him for sound sense, clear sagacity, and the ability to express his sentiments forcibly and favorably.—His competitor, Mr. Tucker, was forced to desert the appointments they had made in conjunction; and not on account of "ague" either, as we learn from the Southern Pioneer that it was not illness which caused Mr. T. to leave the canvass and return to Columbus. It is not supposed he will meet Judge Shattuck in debate four times between this and the election.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington on the 6th August, said the President would not sign the Bank Bill; and that the President had said, in a passion, to a confidential friend, that the bill as passed by the Senate and House was more objectionable, than as first proposed by Mr. Clay. The correspondent says, "If the President vetoes this bill, I never again want to see a Virginian (although one myself) in any post of honor or trust under the sun."

Who does that V-toed pun belong to, the Natchez Courier or the Picayune? Did it come from the head, or a foot of one of the Editors. You are on extremes, some how, gentlemen.

The Editor of the Concordia Intelligencer says, he "like to see people pleased and happy," and that "it is a remarkable anatomical fact that an Indian never winks." The first proposition doubtless is correct, but our knowledge of human flesh and blood makes us a little skeptical of the truth of the last one. There are certain times, (of wooing, for instance,) when both males and females, Indians and Indianesses; ———, can't come it. We thought there was a chance on the strength of that wink, "to come the sentimental," but we can't do it

OUR WASHINGTON NEWS.

Is up to the 20th. We have before us the correspondence of that very able paper the New Orleans Bee. We learn from private sources that after the veto message was received, Mr. Webster had a meeting at his house, of all the whig members of Congress, and made to them a powerful speech, on the subject of establishing or proposing a new bank. A new plan was drawn up and the assurance of the President that it would receive his sanction was obtained. This we doubt, though it may be true. The Bankrupt Bill is passed and signed by the President. This great scheme of relief to suffering, unhappy thousands is now the law of the land.

"Joy, joy forever! my task is done. The gates are passed and heaven is won."

On the reception of the veto in the Senate, Mr. Clay made a speech which brought tears to the eyes of all but some Honorable Senators. That classical and elegant writer, Mr. Ballist, the editor of the New Orleans Bee, gives a glowing description of the speech and various other matters. Mr. C. at the commencement of his speech spoke of his great respect and kind feelings for Mr. Tyler; of their long and intimate acquaintance, and repudiated the idea that there was any ill feeling existing between a him and the President. The rejoicings of locofocos are now at an end. The Bee correspondence says:

"Mr. Rives replied to Mr. Clay. He charged Mr. Clay with unnecessary harshness towards Mr. Tyler, and in order to make out his accusation, frequently misrepresented his remarks so vividly that he was compelled frequently to interfere and set the Virginia abstractionist right."

"It was in reply to Mr. Rives that Mr. Clay electrified the Senate with a speech which was appalling in energy and sublime in eloquence. I do assure you that it is no exaggeration when I declare that the Senators as well as the audience were stricken aghast at the grandeur of his thoughts and the terrific ardor of his imagination. In repelling the insinuation that he was animated in his course by an ungenerous animosity towards Mr. Tyler he was lofty beyond conception, and his eloquence corresponded with the magnificence of his manner. He looked the personification of insulted dignity, 'terrible as an army with banners.'"

"He again avowed his personal consideration for Mr. Tyler, who remarked that if he had not enemies present who distill poison into his bosom and whispered concocted calumnies in his ear, the feelings of the President were equally friendly towards himself. He here took occasion to allude to the fact which I commented upon in a former letter, that there were a set of persons around the Executive who professed to be his only true friends; but who came post haste from the White House to repudiate his measures in the Capitol. He alluded to a long course of intimacy with the President of twenty years duration, was not easily broken up, and that the cabal, amounting only to a corporal's guard, that hovered around the President's walks attempting to create divisions in the cabinet, and striving to sow dissension between him and the party that placed him in power, could scarcely sever personal relations that were a life time in maturing."

"It was vain to enter into a minute description of this wonderful effort of genius. Its effects are perhaps the best evidences of its power. Friend and foe were equally overwhelmed. An occasional passage started the unwilling ear in many an eye unused to the melting mood."

The sublime fictions of antiquity are being realized in Mississippi. The story of the Centaures and Cyclops is revived. We have war horses and iron-fighters in the field.—Free Trader.

All except the war and the fighters.—We have hitherto taken the candidates you have allusion to, to be men, but if "old Gus" is a good horse that will work in harness, he is worth 70 or 80 dollars; and if old Tilghman is a bar of Junata iron, he is worth about five dollars, and consequently much more valuable material than if they were the men we took them to be.

Speaking of the Union Bank bonds, the Pickensville (Ala.) Register, says:—"The more we see of this question, the more strongly are we convinced of the high and noble stand which the Whigs of Mississippi have taken, and of the degraded and shameful position of their opponents. What with usurpation and tyranny in Alabama, and disregard of moral principle in Mississippi, among the democrats, it would seem that 'a decent respect for the opinions of mankind' must soon drive every upright and patriotic man from their ranks, if they continue long at the present rate to improve in evil doing. Their 'dilemmas' are multiplying, and the 'borns' thereof are becoming sharper, and soon they will pierce between the joints of the harness of their chief men, even their mighty men of valor."

The Mississippi of the 27th ult. contains an address to the people of the State, by Thomas B. Woodward, in which that gentleman endeavors to account for his recent summer on the subject of the bonds. All efforts of his will prove inadequate to satisfy the people for his inaction and want of moral courage in being unable to withstand the opposition brought against him, to say nothing of his want of foresight. He appears really sorry for having pursued the course he did, in assuming so prematurely that the State was legally and morally bound to pay the bonds. He regrets it exceedingly and his pious desolation of that ground so valorously taken deprives him of the confidence of both parties; when if he had manfully maintained it, he would have received the support of many bond paying whigs. He was a popular man; had performed satisfactorily the duties of his office; and in some degree had possessed himself of the confidence of the people, (not as a talented or more than commonly sensible man, as he is admitted to be a man of extremely ordinary ability,) but the opinion had become settled that he was a very good officer; but the people will not elevate men guilty of tergiversation. But it may be assumed that this gentleman had formed an opinion which he afterwards, upon more mature reflection, thought to be incorrect, and of course was right to avow this change. If he, in his publication, adduced any evidence of this real, sincere change of sentiment, we would then only blame him for a want of judgment; but on the contrary his published document furnishes some sound and excellent bond doctrine, and is entirely devoid of any evidence that such a change of opinion as he has undergone should take place upon the ground assumed by him. We are bound to believe the change was made for political effect, and thousands will condemn the subterfuge as heartily as we do. We do not intend to misrepresent him and as his publication furnishes some particulars about his summer that we can give, we would refer to it, as an ample exponent of his views, as lasting and indestructible evidence of a shift for office, and an abandonment of principle deliberately for which he cannot satisfy the people. He is politically dead.

He says, the committee of the democratic convention appointed to wait on him and inquire his views on the bond question, informed him they were opposed to paying the State bonds by taxation and proposed to him the following question: "Do you believe that the State is bound, legally or morally, to recognize and pay, in whole or in part, or hereafter the State bonds for five millions of dollars, executed by Gov. McNutt, and delivered to the Mississippi Union Bank?" To this he replied "the State is legally, morally and honorably bound to pay said debt, in whole or in part, as it becomes due."

Notwithstanding this question and answer are so explicit, so intelligible to the meanest intellect, he attempts to make a pitiful quibble about the manner in which the debt was to be paid. He says the committee only questioned him on the subject of "taxation;" and only desired to know whether he was in favor of "taxing" the people to pay the debt. He then says he "could but regard the letter of the committee as the result of a preconceived design to oppose him," and supposing as he did that the committee designed to break him down, he gave the very spirited reply quoted above, for which he deserves no credit, as it was conceived in a passion, by a feeling of resentment occasioned by the imagined opposition of the committee.

After requesting to know what are the claims of his opponent (meaning the one of his own party) better than his, he says he has performed the duties of his office faithfully, is a Jeffersonian Republican, opposed to the Banking system, that when he made his very beautiful reply to the committee "he was not in possession of all the facts connected with the sale of said bonds, and not having explained his position 'the inference was drawn' he says 'by some fellow-citizens, that I wish to have your property taxed.' The man at a loss for reasons and ideas says he did not mean any such thing. In going the case with his fellow-citizens who he hopes most fervently will not desert him, he strives monstrous hard to justify to them his course, and in the way makes some as good bond doctrine talk as we could desire to be made. He says:

"But the State may, incur a legal obligation to pay a debt contracted by her agents, under a void act of her Legislature. The State is a moral person, and is susceptible of both legal and moral obligations. Hence, when she contracts,

she subjects herself to the law governing contracts, and she is bound, by her agents, to keep the law, and to pay the debt. The law is the law, and the debt is the debt, and the State is bound to pay it. The State is a moral person, and is susceptible of both legal and moral obligations. Hence, when she contracts,

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